Amnsements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE S:15-Ma Cousine ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:15-Rory of the Hill. AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 p. m.-Ex-

AMERICAN THEATRE-S-The Passing Show. ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Con-cert and Vaudeville. BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-Madeleine BROADWAY THEATRE 5 Mme. Sans-Gene CASINO_S:15-Vaudeville COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-The Irish Artist.

DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Two Gentlemen of Verona, MUSEE-8-Vaudeville. EMPIRE THEATRE 8:15-John-A-Dreams FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:10-His Wife's Father.

DEN THEATRE-2-8:15-Little Christop GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-2 to 11 p. m.-Exposition of Palents and Inventions. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8-15-Lady Clancarty. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Reb Roy. THEATRE-8:30-The Foundling. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15 Ohne Gelacut. KOSTER & EIAL'S S:30 Vaudeville

LYCEUM THEATRE-11-Lecture-8:15-An Ideal Hun-METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-S-Die Miestersinger. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-Gossip. PASTOR'S-2-8-Vaudeville.

PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vandeville. STANDARD THEATRE-8:30-Too Much Johnson, STAR THEATRE S.15-The Old Homestead.

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Dr. Hasbrouck makes a specialty of extracting teeth without pain with gas. HARVARD BUILDING, 729 6TH-AVE., Cor. 42d-st.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1895.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The Britannia defeated the Ailsa in the race for the Monaco prizes in the Monte Carlo regatta, ==== Much wreckage is coming ashore near Tarifa, it is supposed from the missing Spanish cruiser Reina Regente. == Bismarck birthday festival will begin on March 25, and will continue far into April.

Domestic.-Three men were killed and nine

between Mexico and Guatemala. City and Suburban.-Friends of J. O. Bache, the insurance man, who mysteriously disappeared some days ago, expressed the belief that he was practically held for ransom. - Another crew, shipwrecked by the great storm of February, was brought to port. = A rabbi was arrested in Paterson, charged with embezzlement. == St. Patrick's Day was celebrated.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, warmer; brisk and high westerly winds. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 25 degrees; highest, 38; average, 31%.

agers superseded by a board of twelve-four at to betray them. They are mistaken, large and one from each of the judicial districts of the State-and has brought forward a bill to this effect. We can see no excuse for such a measure, which is not entitled to serious consideration by the Legislature, unless Mr. Kelsev knows something derogatory to the colony managers which he has not yet made public.

When Shakespeare remarked upon the carrying power of the rays of one tiny candle, he might with equal force have pointed out the quality that evil possesses of perpetuating and extending itself. One of the newest diustrations in point is furnished in the recent developments of corruption and jobbery by the Trenton Ring. The chief agent in the operations already exposed in part was "Barney" Ford, who is now nobody knows where; and it appears from the statement of Senator Ketcham to our Trenton correspondent that Ford took his first lessons in political crookedness and chicane from Tammany Hall. In fact, the fellow spent three weeks in a careful study of Tammany methods in this city, and then said he felt competent to keep the New-Jersey Democratic machine in power indefinitely. But he seems to have overestimated his abilities, or else his pupilage was longer. This is no time for smooth words; and too short. Who knows what might have happened if he had devoted six months instead of the pests of our police courts is exhausted. Any three weeks to acquiring knowledge of the devious ways of the Wigwam?

The people who thought when they elected William L. Strong Mayor that they were guaranteeing New-York City an era of reform will present condition of pending reform legislation apology for it. Away with it. which our Albany correspondent supplies this morning. It is not an encouraging picture which measures affecting this city are to be enacted. the people of New-York must bestir themselves. The police bills, the bill relating to police jus-Education, the act depriving Richard Croker's real estate concern of the sales by court orders, are all hung up in committee, and the present

without securing what they desire and demand? The anti-reform forces are compact and determined. The friends of reform must gird up their loins and enter on a vigorous fight if they do not wish to be cheated out of the legitimate demned mercilessly by all upright citizens. fruits of their victory.

There is, we are glad to say, a good prospect now that the Republican pledge to give the people of this State a blanket ballet will be carried out. The form of such a ballot has been virtually agreed upon. By the proposed system the candidates of the several parties will be printed in parallel columns on a single sheet, each being distinguished by a party device, while an additional column will give the independent voter full scope for the exercise of his individual judgment. Candidates may be voted for by placing a pencilled cross opposite each name, while the man who wants to vote straight need make only a single cross at the top of his party's column. The illustration which we publish in this issue gives a clear idea of what the proposed blanket ballot will be like. The ultra reformers would prefer to have the names of all candidates printed alphabetically, but there are objections to such an arrangement, which cannot be considered practical at present. The proposed style of ballot will certainly be a huge improvement upon the confusing number of separate pieces of paper which voters now have

THEY ARE MISTAKEN.

A member of the Legislature was quoted on Saturday as saying: "If the Police Magistrates "bill becomes a law, it will be in such shape "that Mayor Strong will not benefit by it." This is a significant remark, coming as it does from one of those men in public station who are obediently executing the purpose of a private citizen to reduce the Mayor of New-York to subjection, if possible, and if not, to impotence. It reveals very clearly, though perhaps not intended to do so, the point of view from which these men contemplate their responsibility, and their real attitude toward the people of this city. For we do not hear from any quarter a denial that Mayor Strong is endeavoring to discharge the duty with which he was intrusted by a great majority of the voters last November, nor is any respectable evidence presented to show that he is not satisfying their expectation. It is not pretended, furthermore, that he has any scheme of personal aggrandizement in hand, or is actuated by any secret ambition whatsoever. Nobody charges him with an intention to build up a faction bearing his name and committed to his private interests. Indeed, one of the accusations brought against this eminent Republican is that he is not a politician, as his opponents understand that What, then, do they really mean when they

say that "if the Police Magistrates bill becomes a law, it will be in such shape that Mayor "Strong will not benefit by it"? This is obviously a threat, not merely a prediction. But who is threatened? Certainly not Mayor Strong. He has said more than once that he has no pleasure or interest in such a controversy with the Legislature as his enemies are apparently anxious to fement. He has never made the slightest claim to lawmaking functions. He is content to do his duty as he sees it, leaving quite cheerfully and sensibly to others the choice of doing or neglecting theirs. He is not looking for benefits for himself from the Police Magistrates bill, or from any other legislative project. There is no reason to suppose that his tranquillity will be disturbed by the proceedings of those for whose character and conduct others injured while fighting a fire in a round- he feels no responsibility, and over whom he house at Toledo, Ohio, ____ The Rev. Dr. John | does not assume to exercise any control what-A. Broadus, the Baptist theologian, is dead, soever. Nor is there, from observation of his Governor McIntire, of Calorado, has offered \$1,000 | course thus far or from a reasonable forecast reward for the arrest and conviction of the lynch- of his course hereafter, the least occasion to ers of Italians at Walsenburg, Col. : Arthur apprehend that his reputation will be endan-P. Peterson, Attorney-General of Hawaii under gered by anything which the Legislature may the monarchy, died in exile in San Francisco. do or leave undone. The Mayor has come to be senor Romero, the Mexican Minister at thoroughly well understood in this community, Washington, denies that an outbreak is imminent and those whose welfare for the next three years will depend more or less largely upon the way in which he is to exercise his lawful powers, whatever they may be, are not worrying on his account.

Mayor Strong is by this time well understood elsewhere also; at Albany, for example. The men there who announce their enmity to him are not deceived as to his desires and intentions. When, therefore, they say that "if the "Police Magistrates bill becomes a law, it will "he in such shape that Mayor Strong will not "benefit by it," they confess, consciously or unconsciously, to a determination that the people The Tribune has taken a deep interest in the shall not benefit by it. That is the significance establishment of the Craig Colony for Epilep- of their threat. The people are to be sacrificed ties, which was the subject of favorable action to promote the selfish and destructive ambition by the last Legislature. So far as we are in- of an individual. There is not even a pretence formed, the present management of the institu- of denying that the bill is intrinsically a good tion, now less than a year old, has given satis- bill, a bill that ought to pass on its merits and faction, and no good reason for making any would have passed before now, if the demonchange exists. There are five managers, who strated need of a radical reform of the police serve without compensation, the president of court system had been the only consideration. the board being Dr. Frederick Peterson, of this But the legislators who thus divulge their or city. Assemblyman Kelsey, of Livingston Coun- ders and proclaim their subservience are willing ty, however, wishes to have the present man- to beiray the people, and imagine that it is safe

TAMMANY LEGACIES OF EVIL.

The Legislature can have few more urgent and imperative duties than the duty of relieving the people of New-York from the affliction of the present police court bench. No respectable citizen can offer a semblance of a reason why our present Police Justices should remain in office for more time than is necessary to put them out of place by the action of the Legislature and the Governor. There are some things so obvious that there is really no need of argument about them. The police courts of this city have been for years a nuisance and disgrace The Legislature might well have taken up this matter of abolishing our present police court bench at an early date in January. It is a great wrong to the metropolis to compel people to groan and to suffer under the burden and the infliction of the Police Court Justices who have brought so much shame upon the community. The Legislature ought not to permit the un speakable Divver, the insufferable Koch, the intolerable Grady, and the rest of the Tammanv gang that defiles and degrades our police courts, to retain their positions for a week the patience of the people of New-York under scheme devised by any one to prolong the present plague of our Tammany Police Justices ought to bring upon the author of the scheme the hatred and contempt of every decent person in the metropolis. Put an end to the present police court system. Its offence is rank and feel a special interest in the summary of the smalls to heaven. No one can suggest an

The new Excise Commissioners did a salutary and wholesome work when they dismissed more he draws. But it ought to prove stimulating. than a score of Tammany excise inspectors re-The Legislature is approaching the end of its | cently. The Excise Department under Tamthird month, and, judging the future by the many misrule wasted the public funds, allowed past, the session is not likely to last much more | a crew of Tammany heelers to grow fat in idlethan a month longer. Hence, if the vital reform ness upon the inspectors' payrolls, and was a positive injury to the public. The whole system was a blunder, and worse than a blunder. The work which was supposed to be done by the tices, the measure reforming the Department of excise inspectors, but which in fact never was done by them, ought to have been performed by the Police Department. The Excise Department for years under Tammany control was prospect of their passage is visionary, simply crowded with lazy loafers, who did practically because Mr. Platt objects to their enactment. | nothing except to draw their salaries. The new |

CAN THE LAW BE ENFORCED?

Whether the income tax be decided constitutional or not, it rests mainly with the taxpayers themselves to determine whether it can be collected. Briefs by eminent lawyers, already mencioned in news columns, point out grave defects in the law which may almost wholly defeat its enforcement. They show, first, that the taxpayer fully perferms his duty if he furnishes to the collector, when called upon, the facts necessary to make up a proper return, and he is not bound to seek out the officer, or to send any return to him, and, second, that the deputy-collectors are not public officers, and therefore cannot lawfully obtain the details of these accounts from individuals and make up the returns, as the law attempts to provide. Hence if taxpayers generally decline, as they have a right, to send or furnish any returns, but wait until the collector calls upon them, and if they refuse, as they have a right, to make any disclosure of their business or incomes to a depmy, but make such disclosure to the collector only, it will come to pass that only those upon whom he may be able to call in person can be compelled to pay any tax. As there are two collectors for the entire city of New-York, and in the country only one for many countles covering an extensive territory, it follows that the great majority of persons having incomes over \$4,000 will not be obliged to pay either tax or penalty, because the law is so blunderingly drawn that it cannot be enforced.

These opinions rest upon the difference be tween Sections 29 and Sections 34 of the act. Section 29 makes it the duty of all persons to render a return before the day provided by law. But Section 34, embodying a modification of Section 3,173, Revised Statutes, provides that "if any person liable to pay any duty or "tax shall fall to make and exhibit a list for "return required by law, but shall consent to "disclose the particulars of any and all the "property, goods, wares and merchandise, arti-"cles and objects liable to pay any duty or "tax, then, and in that case, it shall be the duty of the collector or deputy-collector to make "such list or return, which, being distinctly "read, consented to and signed and verified by "the person liable to taxation, may be received "as the list of such person." That the deputycollector is not a public officer, empowered to hear evidence and decide upon the amount of tax payable, appears from decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the Court of Appeals in this State, holding that these are duties which can be performed by public officers only. The Constitution requires that all public officers shall be appointed by the President, the heads of departments or the courts, and it is held in decisions that Congress has not power to create public officers otherwise appointed. As the deputies whom the law attempts to clothe with judicial power are in fact appointed by the collectors, it is maintained that they cannot exercise this power, and that the taxpayer has a right to walt until the collector himself calls, so that the facts and evidence showing what income is taxable may be

submitted to that officer. Under ordinary circumstances, it might not seem the part of a good citizen to embarrass the enforcement of a law upon which the Government relies for revenue. But the enactment yers are in error, this income tax law is not merely so unjust in spirit and purpose as to arouse the utmost opposition, but is so defective in form that the people, by merely standing on their legal rights and declining to disclose their business except to the collector himself, can practically render its general enforcement

TWO WAYS OF DOING IT.

The Harrison Administration enlarged the export trade by wise diplomacy. It secured the transactions gains but little. removal of all European discriminations against American pork and other meats. It obtained the rescinding of all decrees based on sanitary by a series of commercial agreements made with the beet-sugar countries. It also extended the benefits of the Reciprocity policy to the West Indies, Central America and Brazil. In consequence of these comprehensive methods of promoting foreign commerce, both the import and the export trade acquired in 1852 the largest volume ever known in the commercial history of the country. Even while the Democratic campaign orators were chattering about the markets of the world and reproaching the Harrison Administration with building a Chinese wall around the United States, the products of American farms, mines, forests and factories were sold on the most favorable terms abroad Lake. and the import trade was heavily increasing.

All these conditions are reversed at the end of the first half of the Cleveland Administration. Germany and France are excluding American cattle and meats, and it is probable that rise abroad has helped the belief that higher other beet countries will revive the hostile dis- prices may come, but since January 1 the decriminations which were removed under the Harrison Administration. The Reciprocity policy has been abandoned, and all the advantages derived from twenty agreements with European and tropical countries have been lost. The export trade has steadily declined. American products have been displaced in the West Indies, and Russian exporters are profiting by the collapse of the Reciprocity agreement with Germany. The one-tenth differential against German sugars has been made the pretext for the revival of discriminations against American meats, and a tariff war from which Russia has everything to gain is now impending between the United States and the European Continent. All these facts have been elaborately set forth in our Washington correspondence, and a strong contrast has been drawn between the practical effects of Republican and Democratic policies upon the foreign commerce of the country. | cotton, though many buyers hesitate to count Let us endeavor to present a rapid summary of the case. In 1892 the United States with its Protection and Reciprocity policies was acting jobbers have paid some advance on boots and on common lines with all European countries shoes, as leather continues to rise instead of reexcept Great Britain and with a large portion acting, but the orders thus obtained are still of tropical America. All the world except England was protecting home industries and making the best reciprocity bargains possible with other countries; and the United States was everywhere trading on the most favorable terms, bringing the full weight of its own market to bear, and securing fair treatment for its pork and all other exports. England was isolated, as Lord Salisbury reluctantly confessed, in consequence of its own folly in surrendering its mar-

Now all the conditions have been changed, so giving away the home market without getting of their crop. The estimate as to corn was less

kets to all comers.

go on unsparingly. Unless it makes a vast im- and Argentine wool-growers, to Canadian farmtions of the Excise Department it will be con- to European manufacturers; but no foreign done. There are threats of tariff war from Europe, discriminations against American meats have been revived in five countries, and exporters have been shut out of the new markets opened in Cuba, the British West Indies, Brazil and Central America. The interests of American farmers, merchants and manufacturers have been ruthlessly sacrificed by the abrogation of the Reciprocity conventions. The Nation is out of gear with the prevailing policies of the European Continent, and countries like Russia are quick to take advantage of the opportunity for making favorable commercial

conventions. The sugar differential illustrates the new situation. It places European sugars at a disadvantage in comparison with West Indian sugars. Consequently American cattle and meats are excluded, and Russian farm products are received on a preferential basis. American farmers and exporters suffer from prohibitions and discriminations, and there are no compensating advantages in the West Indies, where cane sugar has the benefit of the differential. Trade is lost alike with beet and cane countries, and a disastrous tariff war with Europe is brought on. This is the consequence of allowing the Refiners' Trust to dictate the sugar schedule, The differential was retained at the command of the monopolists, who contributed to the campaign fund of the last Democratic canvass. The Sugar Trust has been protected by the Gorman tariff, and the commercial interests of the Nation have been wantonly sacrificed.

EHODE ISLAND NOMINATIONS.

The spring canvass in Rhode Island promises to be a very quiet one, with Republican victory as a certainty. The party is united, and has placed in nomination for State officers an excellent ticket headed by Colonel Lippitt. He is the son of a former Governor, and his nomination for the same office is a graceful recognition of the sterling business qualities and uncompromising Republicanism of two generations. Colonel Lippitt is a strong candidate, popular in the State, active in business, irreproachable in character, a consistent Protectionist, and an ardent Republican. His associates on the ticket are men of good ability and hon-

orable reputation. Rhode Island is a State whose political wits senses have been fully regained. The recent | and independence. But there is no evidence that elections have been decisive Republican victories, and the power of the Democracy has been permanently broken. No other State in the Union has suffered greater hardship from Democratic policies than this once prosperous hive of American industry. The voters of Chang, and the Mikado's Prime Minister, Ito, nizing no limits to thought; a religion of conscience, Rhode Island have profited by experience of with a view to the termination of the war now seeking the approval of no other monitor, a rehard times in a political sense, if in no other raging between their respective countries, is a ligion of reason, submitting all things to its deway. They have learned that the policies of Democracy tend to close factories, to reduce wages and to take away employment from the industrious and thrifty workers of the State. The election of Colonel Lippitt and his associates will be a triumph for home industries and sound Republican principles.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The slow gain in business continues, but attention of late is attracted more and more to its in question is so offensive and unjust, so began with the worst month of the panic, it has charged with sectional and communistic ma- been possible to report every month some gain policy of seclusion from the outer world which lignity, and so unnecessary for the support of over last year, but this gain does not increase. the Government, since the act of 1890 would Thus, exchanges through banks last August have yielded a larger revenue if left undis- were 7.9 per cent larger in daily average than in turbed, that there will undoubtedly be many 1893, and in September 8.6 per cent larger; in thousand persons who will resort to legal pro- January the increase compared with last year ceedings to hinder the enforcement of the law, was 8.6 per cent, and in March thus far 7.6 per even if it is held constitutional. For an act cent. A more just comparison is with the corremight be clearly within the constitutional spending months before the panic came. Last power of Congress, and yet so odious and so August the decrease compared with two years hostile to justice and decency that it could not | before was 21.7 per cent, and in September 24.4 | be enforced. Unless some of the ablest law- per cent; in January 29.4, and in March thus far | money so badly as it does now. 26.1 per cent. More than a quarter of the norma volume of business is still wanting, and since the first recovery from the panic the improvement has been surprisingly limited. With favoring influences in great number, the stoppage of gold exports, the success of the bond syndicate, the adjournment of Congress, the avoidance of many perils and the partial recovery of many industries, business nevertheless shows about the same shrinkage which appeared six or eight months ago. Sentiment has changed greatly, confidence has increased, but the volume of

The weekly output of pig iron, according to "The American Manufacturer," of Pittsburg, was 153,789 tons March 1, against 159,011 February 1, grounds, and also enlarged the European mar- and 178,225 December 1, the decrease having been ket for American flour, grain and other products | 24,556 tons, or about 14 per cent in three months. Compared with May 1, 1893, before the panic began, the decrease is 33,193 tons, and yet the a cumulation of stocks indicates that the output exceeds the demand, for in February stocks increased 52,900 tons, in January 72,615 and in December 82.989, or in all 208,504 tons in the three months. Deducting stocks unsold, it appears that the apparent consumption is about 10,000 tons per week less than in December. Prices do not re cover, although there is much talk of expected advance in ore and coke, but Bessemer iron is weaker at Pittsburg. The structural demand is large, and there is good demand for plates and better than of late for bars, but prices do not advance. Copper is also weaker, at 9.37 cents for

These are the more disheartening features of the situation; but, on the other hand, the sales of wool, though about an eighth less than a year ago, continue fairly large for the season. crease compared with 1893 has been only about 11 per cent, all in domestic wool, as sales of foreign have slightly increased. No marked change appears in orders for goods, and the statement often made that the mills are fairly employed refers to only that part of the producing capacity which has been able to resume since 1893, but it is evident that a more helpful feeling prevails. The imports of woollen goods at New-York have been about \$12,000,000 in value since January 1, against less than \$4,000,000 last year; but they were about \$8,500,000 in the same time in 1893 and 1892, and the difference represents but a small part of the normal consumption. Trade journals maintain that home manufacturers are proving their ability to hold a much larger part of the American market than was expected, but the shrinkage in consumption affects both domestic and foreign trade. The cotton manufacture has been stimulated somewhat by the advance in upon its continuance, so that prices of goods have not improved as yet. A good many more much below the normal quantity for the season.

The advance in wheat, cotton, corn and pork products has not been due to any increase in demand, but solely to reports about the present supplies or future crops. The Government report 000,000 bushels, was not believed by anybody, but short sellers were each afraid that somebody else would believe it, and so hoisted the price by their rush to cover. Human nature, and particularly farmers' human nature, has been entirely reconstructed if they have sold off or consumed at the lowest prices ever known five-sixths of far as the United States Government is con- their wheat, whereas at this date for fifteen years cerned. It has adopted the English plan of they have always held from a quarter to a third

Do the people intend to let the session expire | Board serted well by kicking out a horde of anything in return. Congress in the new tariff improbable, but affected the price only little, the worst of the Tanumany heelers. It should has made tremendous concessions to Australian though pork products rose considerably. Cotton provement in the methods and in the opera- ers and mine-owners, to Mexican producers and cents March 16, though 289,124 bales have come country is grateful for anything that has been while takings of Northern spinners have been only 73,109 bales, against 105,965 in 1892. The decrease in quantity of American cotton in commercial hands, here and abroad, has been 91,491 bales this month, against 108,500 last year; 122,414 in 1893 and 126,701 in the same weeks of 1892. Nothing supports the advance except the vigorously circulated accounts of efforts to decrease

> Foreign trade for February shows exports \$2,017,809 less than imports in value, the exports having decreased \$3,600,000, while imports were \$10,200,000 more than last year. The entire increase was in dutiable goods, but the value of dutiable sugar was \$3,312,756, leaving \$27,209,944 of them, a former classmate writes thus to The other dutiable imports, against \$19,938,588 last year, when wool and some other articles valued at about \$500,000 were included which are now calls upon fellow-students. I possess now a pretty free. Thus the increase in other dutiable articles little Japanese paper-knife with the familiar cord has been about 40 per cent, and a like increase for the four months of March and June inclusive would add \$35,000,000 to the sum which the country has to pay, with decreasing exports of merchardise and exports of gold or of securities, But sales of securities on foreign account exceeded purchases last week, and unless these stop, either the Syndicate or the United States will have to send abroad a large amount in specie. to settle current balances. The Government revenue does not gain, as was expected, for its deficit in March thus far has been \$3,292,320. Customs receipts have been \$2,300,000 larger than last year, but \$2,200,000 less than in the same week of 1893, and the total revenue has been about \$6,000,000 less than in 1893 for the month thus far. Withdrawals of gold from the Treas-

ern banks are reducing balances here. A closer market is expected, the more because it is supposed that the Syndicate counts upon higher rates to lessen the demand for exports of gold. The stock market grows somewhat stronger, rising last week an average of 80 cents per share for railroads, and the reduction of dividends by important railroads did not affect the market unfavorably.

Measured by all the progress of civilization and justice among the nations of the earth, it is time for Spain voluntarily to loosen her grip on Cuba's throat and allow the hampered island to went wool-gathering for a season, but whose | inhale a full breath of the bracing air of liberty Spain takes a modern view of the situation.

Shimonoseki, which has been selected as the Shimonoseki, which has been selected as the spot where the negotiations are to take place between the Chinese Plenipotentiary, Li Hung a dogmatic system, a religion of liberty, recognitions. city the past associations of which are quite the cision; a religion of action, holding the chief good reverse of peaceful. For it was there that the to be 'man's humanity to man'; a religion of equal final stand was made some thirty-two years ago by the Japanese against the invasion of that Western civilization by which they have now been enabled to achieve such a rapid succession of brilliant victories in China. Shimonoseki was the last stronghold of the old feudal and anti-foreign party, and it was not until it had been twice bombarded, once in 1863 and again about twelve months afterward, by a combined English, French and American naval squadron, as a punishment for its force having opened fire on slowness. Since last August, when comparison | defenceless foreign shipping, that Japan may be said to have finally abandoned that disastrous has been one of the principal causes of the ignominious defeat of China.

> If Professor Wilson is permitted to put his pet economic ideas into practical operation when he succeeds Mr. Bissell as Postmaster-General, he will probably see if he can't get the American Elizabeth, N. J. 1785-"Augusta Chronicle," Augusta, postage stamps printed in Europe cheaper than Ga. 1785-"Hampshire Gazette," Northampton, Mass. he can in this country. There's nothing like being economical when the Government needs

> It will be news to most of the readers of The Tribune that a law exists in Germany which prohibits the christening or registration of an infant by any name save those which are in the calendar, or which are taken from ancient history. The statute in question was enacted at the time of the great French Revolution of 1793, and its object was to prevent people giving their children such names as Danton, Marat and Robespierre, a practice which was considered as a menace to social order. It might have been imagined that the law would have since then been permitted to die a natural death, but when an American citizen resident in Germany attempted the other day to register the birth of his child by his own Christian name, Francis, he was not only refused a certificate until he con- nia with some, and they study the pamphlots, excursented to change it, but was also subjected to a fine of \$1 for having given his child a name no authorized by law.

The exposures of corruption among the Demo cratic jobbers who have fattened upon the sale of supplies for the various State offices at Trenton are enough to make the citizens of New-Jersey thankful that the public buildings were so secure ty anchored that the looters could not carry them away. It looks as though nothing but the weight of the Capitol Building had prevented the corrup- Alastionists from moving it away and converting it into a henhouse.

At length our French friends are commencing to realize the absurdity of the Gaillic form of duello, a combat in which the main object is to avoid inflicting mortal injury upon one's adversary, since a fatal issue is regarded and described as a terrible and altogether unexpected misfortune. M. Rochefort, who has in his day participated in probably a larger number of conflicts of this kind than any one of his countrymen, has, since his return from his exile in England, inaugurated a campaign in his paper, "Intransigeant," against the practice, holding it up to ridicule. He suggests that as the only object of the French form of duel is manifestly to inflict a mere scratch, the principals should purchase a leech between them, and draw lots which should have it applied to his arm. In this way honor might be satisfied without risk of fatal accident. It is satisfactory to find that a number of the most eminent and influential Frenchmen of the day, such as MM. Alexandre Dumas, Jules Simon, Waldeck-Rousseau, and even the once fire-eating Paul de Cassagnac, entirely concur in the views expressed by the witty Editor of the "Intransigeant," and inasmuch as there is no weapon so potent as ridicule, it may be hoped that the duello will soon become as obsolete in France as it is in England and America.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Stephen O'Meara, who has been the Editor and Manager of "The Boston Journal" since the death of Colonel Clapp in 1891, has resigned, and is succeeded by Mr. Francis M. Stanwood, a kinsman of the late James G. Blaine. Mr. Stanwood has been in the tea trade since 1871, though he has been an occasional contributor to "The Journal."

Leipsic'correspondent of "The Boston Transcript" ells this story about the great Polish planist: "Paderewski gave a concert here last week before large audience. He played almost continuously from 7:30 until after 10, and was called back four times, in spite of his evident fatigue, by the musical hors, who are just as had here as in America. I have always felt ashamed of our people for being so selfish, and I was rather glad to see that our country is not the only one where such lack of consideration for a man's nerves exists. After the con-cert a supper was given in Paderewski's honor at

one of the hotels, in the course of which one of the morbid women who make themselves more ridicmorbid women who make themselves more ridiculous over such men than men do over actresses and singers, sent down from her room a note to Paderewski, begging for a lock of his hair. I suspect that if he compiled with all the requests for his hair he wouldn't be so frizzly as he is. At any rate, he banged his fist down on the lable, and declared most emphatically that he drew the line at giving away his hair, and then a bright woman near him remarked that her hair was just the same as his in color, and cut of a lock of it and sent it up to the infatuated woman above."

Louis H. Sullivan, a well-known architect of Chicago, has just received from the French Government a trio of medals done in gold, in silver and in edgment of his gift of a collection of models of architecture and of architectural decorative ornaments to the National Musee des Arts Décoratifs, in Paris. bronze, which have been sent to him in acknowl-

A few years ugo there were two Japanese girls in Vassar College, Stematz Yamakowa, and Singhi Naghai, the former of whom is now the wife of Oyama, the Japanese Minister of War. In speaking Chicago Post": "Cine of their pretty customs was the leaving of some dainty souvenir when making and tassel, given me on such an occasion by Miss Yamakowa 'It is only a listle thing,' she said, but I leave it to show my friendship for you.' How she laughed when I told her I was going to call her Yokohama, instead of Yamukowa! That a such a funny idea, and the similarity of the names never struck me before, she said. Then, too, before me lies her picture; it bears the sinnature: With love, Stematz Yamakowa, Vassar, '82.' It is unmistakably a Japanese girl, but with fine, dark, wide thus far. Withdrawals of gold from the Treasury have nearly ceased, though redemptions have amounted to \$311,362 this month.

Money markets are hardening, and much more commercial paper is offered, though part of it is in effect to meet other loans maturing. Applications for renewals are also numerous, and Western heads a substantial paper is offered, though part of it is in effect to meet other loans maturing. Applications for renewals are also numerous, and Western heads are also numerous are numerous and mental to emulate. She was a faithful, consciously downline to emulate. She was a faithful, consciously downline to emulate. She was a faithful, consciously and downline to emulate. She was a faithful, consciously and downline to emulate. She was a faithful, consciously and downline to emulate. She was a faithful, consciously and downline would do well to emulate. She was a faithful, consciously and downline would on well to emulate. She was a faithful, consciously and downline would on well to emulate. She was a faithful, consciously and downline would on well do well to emulate. She was a faithful, consciously and downline would on well as well as well as a faithful, consciously and downline would on well as well as a faithful, consciously and downline would on well as well as a faithful, consciously and downline would on well as well as a faithful, consciously and the faithful as a faithf

The London "Chronicle" vouches for the truth of was talking with him of charity. "Ah, yes, Hans." ing of the three-Faith. Hope and Charity-he agand, more accurate prenunciation of Greek which pre-valls in Scotland, readly consecutive characteristic combination of his life-long Meas of

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Rev. Samuel Well, of Bradford, Penn., whose book, "The Religion of the Future," has attracted considerable attention, has been instrumental in organizing a new religious society, with the following platform: "First-The society shall be called "The The purposes of the association shall be the adity, acknowledging in its most comprehensive sense obedience to it as the great fundamental law of moral agency. Third-The association will be erned by the will of the majority of its members."

Have you heard the latest of the local Mrs. Malaprop stories? It began at Colonel Hay's. Colonel Hay has a genuine Hottleelli, which he brought back from his last European trip. He showed it after dinner one day to his suests, and Mrs. Malaprop was among them. Within the fortnight she was dining some of the same people. It was after the soup and the sherry was coming on. There was a slight pause and everybody heard her say: "Oh, Mr. Dash, wasn't that a charming Vermicelii Mr. Hay showed

According to a census made by "The Rutland (Vt.) Herald," there are only thirteen American news-papers which have reached the century mark. The names of these papers and the dates when they were founded are as follows: 1756-"New-Hampshire Gazette," Portsmouth, N. H. 1758-"Newport Mercury," Newport, R. I. 1784-"Connecticut Courant," Hartford, Conn. 1771-"Massachusetts Spy," Boston and Worcester, Mass. 1779-"New-Jersey Journal." 1790-"Salem Gazette," Salem, Mass. 1793-"Greenfield Gazette," Greenfield, Mass. 1792-"New-Jersey State Gazette," Trenton, N. J. 1792-"The Guardian," New-Brunswick, N. J. 1793-"Portsmouth Jour Portsmouth, N. H. 1794-"Rutland Herald," Rut-

At the Wigan pantomime the other night two ladies performance was inished. Selecting, as they thought, a quiet interlude, they were passing out of the stalls, when an actor suddenly appeared on the stage, and, repeating a part of his role, exclaimed, "There they go. The only two women I ever loved. One I couldn't have, and the other I couldn't get." The amusement of the audience and the astonishment of the young ladies can be imagined.—(London Spare Moments.

A writer in "The Pittsburg Dispatch" says that no one outside of a city railroad ticket office can have any idea of the number of "mental travellers" that there are, of the mental trips that one's friends and neighbors are constantly taking in one direction or another by means of time tables and free guides. The collecting of railroad literature becomes a masion books and so on with a detail that gives them as complete and perfect a knowledge of the places they visit only in their minds as though they had actually been there. "They can discourse fluently upon the hotels and principal sights of the city even tell you of the trains and the connections they make, or describe the small stations through which they passed in going there."

SUPPLANTED.

Oh, where's the girl of long ago, with unaffected grace, Whose wealth of simple leveliness the poets joyed to trace?
las-we are constructed on an economic plan'Tis the age of special uses," says the scientific

So now it's Trilby's foot that's called a wonder of

delight.
Or a shoulder shown by Katisha that dazzles mortal sight;
A tooth, a hand, a fingernail, is all we care about.
And the dear all-round good-looking girl is left coretely out.—(Washington Star.

Whatever romance and poetry were in olden times associated with pligrimages to places reputed sacred are rapidly being destroyed by the prosaic spirit of this very progressive and matter-of-fact age. Thus those who with plous intentions now visit the Holy Land are transported by rail from Jaffa to Jerusalem, where a funicular line conveys them to the summit of the Mount of Olives, while comfortable hotels on the American plan are to be found at Bethlehem and on the site of the Garden of Gethsemane. And now a hydraulic elevator has just been established at Marseilles for the purpose of hoisting pilgrims to the much-visited shrine of Notre Dame de la Garde, perched on the summit and to which sailors and travellers on starting our or upon returning from sea voyages have from time immemorial been wont to ascend by the thousands of steep steps, usually on their knees.

"Look at that brownstone mansion across the way!" moodily exclaimed the man with the shagsy hair. "It's owned, likely as not, by some darned plutocrat that never did a day's work in his life. He got it by speculating in real estate or gambling in grain, or it came to him from some rich father. If he didn't get it that way he cheated somebody out of it. Everybody is out for boodle these days, any way! There isn't any chance for an honest man, and if a fellow's poor he'd better be dead. There ought to be a new deal all round. By Goorge, the burdens of society ain't equally distributed! Some of us has had more than our share of them, and we've put up with it just about as long as we're going to. Some of these days you'l see "Jusper," broke in his wife, "I wish you'd carry the baby a little while. I'm tired out!"—(Chicage Tribune.

Says "The Philadelphia Record": "A direct de

over William Penn and the Indian chiefs during the famous session when the Penn treaty was drawn up has been planted by Chief Elsenhower, of the Bureau of City Property, directly on the spot which the old tree is supposed to have occupied. The old treaty elm stood on the Vandusen estate, which has since been formed into Penn Treaty Park, and shoots from the tree have been carefully treasured by the Vandusen family. This particular shoot was donated by Paul A. Oliver, of Oliver's Mills, Lazerne County, who came into its pessession through marriage into the Vandusen family. healthy and is expected to thrive in its appropriate

situation."